NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

FRESH ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

AN ATTEMPTED COUP D'ETAT.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF EX-LIEUT .-GOV. SMITH AND OTHERS-AN ALLEGED CON-SPIRACY TO USURP THE STATE OFFICES-SMITH RIDDEN AWAY-PUBLIC SENTIMENT ALMOST WHOLLY AGAINST HIM.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 15 .- Gov. Garland has obtained from Judge Clendennin of the Circuit Court, ier the State statute, warrants for the arrest of ex-Lieut. Gov. Smith, ex-Secretory of State Wheeler, and John G. Price, General Manager of The Republican (newspaper) published here, charging them with con-spiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested yesterday, and released on \$6,000 ball. The others have not yet been heard from. The State House is guarded

The Congressional Investigating Committee will leave here on Monday.

LATER.-The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the city. Smith and his Secretary of State, Wheeler, eannot be found; and Gov. Garland will, to-morrow, offer a reward for their apprehension, that they may be brought before the Court, and there held to answer to the charges against them, under the laws of the State. Neither Gov. Garland, nor the Legislature, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the Government. It is reported that Smith is hidden in the United States Arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of the late Governor Baxter and those of Mr. Brooks.

Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor under the new Constitution, authorizes a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as

SMITH CLAIMS TO BE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE AND APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT FOR ASSISTANCE-THE NEW CONSTITUTION SAID TO BE OF NO [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL]

Washington, Nov. 15.-The proclamation of V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, addressed to the President, and asking for Federal assistance, was received at the Executive Mansion yesterday morning, and referred to Attorney-General Williams, but no action has yet been taken. Several persons from Arkansas visited the President and Attorney-General in connection with this matter.

A telegram has been received by the President signed

by all the State officers of Arkansas, elected at the same time with Lieut.-Gov. Smith, who now claims to be Governor, stating they recognize Smith as the only legitimate Governor, Baxter having retired. The point made by gentlemen here in the interest of Smith is, that the new Constitution is of no effect, not having been adopted in accordance with the required forms, and, therefore, Mr. Garland assuming to be elected under it, has no right to the Governorship. The , Garland side is

REPORT THAT MILITARY COMPANIES ARE ORGAN-IZING IN HELENA TO SUPPORT THE SMITH PARTY -THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL CALLED UPON BY SEVERAL OF SMITH'S SUPPORTERS.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- Private telegrams from Republican sources, dated Helena, Ark., say that military companies are being organized to support the th Government, and that a report prevails that such Government will be temporarily established at Helena. party, has bad several interviews with Attorney-General interest called on Mr. Williams and requested him to suspend action on the question until that side has been beard. The Attorney-General has thus far received only Smith's telegram to President Grant and Smith's proclamation, and will have a conference with the Presi-

WASHINGTON VERSIONS OF THE AFFAIR. A CAREFULLY DEVISED PLAN BY THE REPUBLICANS

TO REGAIN CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERN-MENT-THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO INTERFERE IN THE CASE DENIED BY DEMOCRATS AND ASSERTED BY REPUBLICANS-SMITR'S APPLICA-TION FOR TROOPS REFERRED TO THE ATTORNET-

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The attempted coup detat in Arkansas is known in Washington to be a part of a carefully prepared plan, devised by the Republi cans of that State for the purpose of regaining control of the State Government. The Democrats of Arkansas contend that, by the adoption of their new Constitution der it they have settled all questions which were before open and subject to the jurisdiction of the Administration or of Congress, and that while there may have been questions when the subject was referred to a Committee of the House last Spring, with which Congress might have dealt, such questions are now no longer open. The Republicans, on the other hand, as-sert that all of the pretended proceedings of the Consti-tutional Convention and the subsequent election are weid, and that Congress may deal with the case now just as though nothing had occurred during the Summer. Meantime, the Radicals are, of course, anxious to reinstate themselves as the de facto Government of the State, recognizing the truth of the old adage that posseesion is nine points of the law. Smith has, therefore, called upon the President for troops to "suppress domestle violence," his partisan friends hoping that the President will recognize him as the legal Governor and accede to his request. The application was referred by the President to Attorney-General Williams without suggestion, and that officer now has it under consideration. The Garland party, of course, oppose Federal interaction be for the present delayed. This course seems to accord with the inclination of the Attorney-General. who hopes that peace may be preserved until Congress meets, when that body can relieve the Administration from the responsibility of acting further in this matter by giving early consideration to the report of Mr. Po-

LIEUT.-GOV. SMITH'S CLAIMS TO THE EX-

CUTIVE CHAIR. HIS LETTER TO EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL TOWNLEY-RECENT OFFICIAL ACTS OF GOV. BAXTER, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD TO BE ILLEGAL AND VOID-HOW THEY GAVE THE CONSERVATIVES POWER-MR. TOWNLEY SUSTAINS THE REPUBLICANS, AND ADVISES LIEUT.-GOV, SMITH TO TAKE CHARGE OF

Volney V. Smith, who has been arrested at the instance of Augustus II. Gariand under a charge of conspiring with others to usurp certain State offices, was a candidate at the November election in 1872 for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Clayton Republican ticket, which was led by Elisha Baxter. The candidates upon this ticket were declared elected. Prior to the election held on the 13th of last October, Mr. Smith addressed a letter to T. D. W. Townley, who was declared to have been elected Attorney-General on the Gov. Baxter, the General Assembly, and the recent upon the legality of the acts which have resulted in the election (in October) of a Conservative State Government. Gov. Baxter, he says, prevented Joseph Brooks, the Liberal Republican caudidate, from his right upon the General Assembly, appointing members of that body to various offices to secure their influence against Brooks, and taking other measures claimed to have been either in direct violation of law of an assumption of authority not conferred upon him by law. Previous to election in 1872, Mr. Smith says, a Board of Registration was appointed, and after the General Assembly adjourned on April 25, 1878, none of its members had died or resigned, and very few previous to its adjournment. In the August following Gov. Baxter issued a proclamation ordering a special registration in all except four counties. In Septemb special election was ordered to fill vacancies in the Leg-falature, caused by the appointment of members to various offices. The Board of 1872 attempted to perform its duties at this election, the terms of its members not baving expired. "In many instances," says Mr. Smith "they were assaulted by armed men, and compelled to surrender the ballot-boxes" to the judges appointed by the Board appointed by Gov. Baxter in 1872. The ad-

vice of the Republican State Central Committee was generally followed at this election by the Republicans, The Committee deemed it unadvisable to nominate can

didates, or even vote, for the following reasons:

Glates, or even vote, for the following reasons:

First: Because a large majority of the R-publicans had failed to register at the special registration, believing that the same was made without authority of law. Second: Because the Governor had, in a leiter to its Chairman, stated that he would not convene the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

Taird: Because it regarded the action of the Governor, in declaring vacant the seats of the members of the General Assembly who were elected at the general election in 1872, and who had not died or resirued, to have been a usurpation of authority, and consequently vold.

Fourth: Because it did not believe that the election would be legally and fairly held, and would consequently be decided by the couris to be void.

At this election the majority of Senators and Representatives chosen were Democrats. When the extraor dinary session was convened in May, 1874, there was a quorum of each House in existence about whose rights elected in 1872 were present, but the Republicans who supported Brooks, Mr. Smith says, could not take their seats in safety. The sessions were held within Gov. Baxter's military lines, not in the State Roose, and every member required a pass to gain admission. Absent members were not sent for, according to the Constitution, but the persons chosen at the special election were admitted. This Assembly passed the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention. Had the 9 Senators and 18 Representatives who supported Mr. Brooks, and whose seats were not contested, been allowed to take their seats as soon as the President's proclamation recognizing Gov. Baxter was received, Mr. Smith says the bill would not have passed. The bill destroyed the scerecy of the ballot, and is consequently held to be null gad vold. It is also claimed that the Assembly had no power to provide for such a Convention. During the Secsion of 17 Jayz bills were passed suspending all the courts," Mr. Smith continues, "and prohibiting the Supreme Court from meeting before November, in order to prevent any review of its action." Several State officers were impenched and suspended for treason, and others, among them Attorney-General Townley, were forced to resign to avoid impeachment for Tae same effense. Fraud, it is claimed, was open and glaring in the election of delegates to the Convention, which assumed the power to legislate. It anspended the Registration have and failed to take further action in the matter. Notwinstanding this, Gov. Baxter appointed Registrars, and informed them that they would have nothing to do with the election on Oct. 13, 1874, as they were appointed under the law of 1862 and the Convention had provided a different mode of registration; but as it did not interfere with the November election for Congression, they would not machinery in the lands of Democratic partisans. After setting forth the above and other official acts. Mr. Santh submits certain questions to the members the duties of Governor if Gov. Baxter should vacate the office. In reply, Mr. Townley sustains all the in safety. The sessions were held within Gov.

office.

In reply, Mr. Townley sustains all the positions held by the Republicans in their opposition to the acts of Gov. Baxier, the General Assembly, and the Constitutional Convention, and affirms that it is Mr. Smith's duty to take charge of the Executive effice, not only against Augustus H. Garland, but ad other claimants.

COLLISION IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

THE STEAMER FALCON-THE PASSENGERS ALL SAVED-STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE

Baltimore, Nov. 15 .- A collision between the steamers Falcon and Louisiana occurred in Chesapassengers of the Louisiana, with the baggage, express matter, and the mail were saved and brought to this Senator Dorsey of Arkanaas, who represents the Smith | port by the Falcon, which reached here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Louisiana was sunk. The following statement has been furnished to the Associated Press to regard to the collision by Capt. Mayo of the

> Left Norfolk about 7:39 Friday night, touched at Old Paint, took on a few passengers, and proceeded up the bay. It was a beautiful startight night, and a strong breeze was blowing from the north. I retired at II p. in Everything was quiet un'il 1:35 a.m. At this hour I was awake ned by hearing my whistle blown once. I immediately arose, ran into the pilot-bouse, and instantly heard a steamer blow two whistle-close and saw all the lights of a steamer steering squarely for us; gave the order "bard a-port," and was told by the wheel-man it was already "anrd a-port." Then in hopes of steering her stern off, gave order "bard a-starboard," but in five order "barda-port," and was told by the wheel-man it was already "hard a-port." Then in house of steering her stern off, gave order "hard a-starboard," but in five seconds, before this order could be executed, we were struck amdships, the steamer going and our port-paddle-box and standships, the steamer going and our port-paddle-box and standships in large hole in the port side, from which the Louisians filled up ramdly. The doukey eighnes were put to work at their full capacity, but they had no effect on the leak. Eadeavored to work the main engine, but found it had been so jammed that it was impossible to get it pay the cenier. We were thus rendered help-less; called erew to quarters, cleared away the boats, and began lowering them to take off the passengers. At this time the Louisiana bad between six and seven feet of water in her hold. Halled the other steamer, which proved to be the Falcon, and requesced her to remain by us. The Falcon intimediately come alongstor, and all the passengers and baggare were transferred to that steamer. A hawser was then passed to the Falcon that she might tow us to shoot water. Vent down to examine the leak again; tound the water gaining rapedly, with cight to mue leef in the hold, and concluded that we could not be towed more than half a mile before sinking. Endeavored then to save as much as possible of the furniture of the main along, which we did by working all hands. Shortly afterward the hawser parted and the Louisana went down by the head in 112 feet of water. At the time of the collision the Louisana was steaming if miles per hour, and the Palcon mile to ten. As stated in a previous dispatch, all the passengers, mail, express matter, and baggaze were saved.
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> Among the passengers were three ladles and Commo dore Patterson, Commodore Crestov, Cept. J. B. Creigh-

Among the passengers were three ladles and Comm dore Patterson, Commedore Crosby, Capt. J. B. Creighton, Capt. William G. Temple, Capt. H. C. Blake, Capt. A. W. Johnson, Lieut, W. H. Emory of the United States Navy, and Capt. McLane Tilton of the United States Marine Corps, officers of the court martial at Norfolk inquiring into the grounding of the steamer Brooklyn. All the passengers of the Louislans, including the ladies, conducted themselves with the greatest coolness and self-possession. The Louisiana was the favorite steamer of the Bay Line, of 1,500 tons burden, and valued at \$150,000, with no insurance. Her cargo, which was lost, consisted of 200 bales of cotton, a large quantity of tobacco, 30 tons of pig-iron, and other freight. No statement of the collision has been furnished the Associated Pross by any officer of the Falcon. The passengers of the Louisiana corroborate the statement of Capt. Mayo.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CHASTISE A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.-Late last night Mrs. Harry Rener, second lady in the Opera House Company, accompanied by her son, entered The Democrat and Chronicle editorial rooms and waited for the coming of the dramatic critic, E. L. Adams. When he came in she asked if he wrote the criticism of her acting of Elizabeth to the effect that "her queenly carnings was far from perfect, and her intonation and expression very poor." He said he wrote the article, whee she drew a small riding whip and struck at him. The first blow glanced from his arm, and then Mr. Adams seized the whip, and t king it from her ordered her and her son out of the room. The latter threatened to use a knife, but he was walked out by the shoulder, and mother and son disappeared together. the dramatic critic, E. L. Adams. When he came in she

ANOTHER BOY FOUND RESEMBLING CHARLEY

ROSS. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 15.-A boy, supposed to be Charley Ross, was abandoned near Barboursville about six weeks ago, and has been living with a family named Peyton. He answers the description of the lost child and compares favorably with photographs of him. When questioned, the answers he tographs of him. When questioned, the answers he gave were correct, although to some interrogatories he could make no reply. Those who have him now in charge are confident that he is the child wanted, and have communicated with Philadelphia in regard to him, and persons are now en route to investigate the matter.

A MEETING OF JAY COOKE & CO.'S CREDITORS

CALLED FOR DEC. 1. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- The Committee of the Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. have issued a notice of a meeting to be held Dec. 1, when they will present a schedule of the assets, and then proceed to declare a dividend in cash. The committee will continue in session from day to day till Dec. 12, during which time any creditor can be heard by the committee, who may have any suggestions to make in the matter of the estate or accounts, or objections to submit to claims against the

THE FIRST CITY TROOP OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- The First City Troop attended Divine service this morning at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and this afternoon at 8t. Clement's. On Tuesday they will celebrate their one-hundredth anniversary by a grand military display, in which companies from visiting cities will participate.

INDIAN RAIDERS IN TEXAS. SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 15 .- A report reached here to-day that 60 Indians are raiding in Kerr

County, stealing horses and cattle. When lest heard from they well on Johnson's Creek. Advices report Gen. McKenzie still at came, but he has sent a column to Staked Plain in search of Indians.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL RETURNS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENTS.

Additional Returns on the IId and IIId Amendments have been received, and to the 41 countles given below each has a large majority. The Hi Amendment has a majority of 86.8 3 out of a total of 249.687. The total vote for the IIId Amendment 18 258,388, and

Sec		OND.	THIRD.	
Countles.	For.	Against.	For.	Against
Allegany	2.249	2,857	3 006	2.010
Broome	8,230	2,708	4,143	1.517
Cattaraugus	3,560	1,613	3,979	1,079
Cayuga	3,694	2.491	4.679	1,503
Chemung	3,389	739	3,419	718
Chenango	2.816	2.5.9	4.000	1,238
Chnton	5.671	214	5,676	209
Cortland	1.141	2.426	2.215	1,367
Delaware	2 507	2.845	4,382	1,364
Dutches	8,665	1.249	9,643	273
Essex	2.137	206	2.033	210
Fulton	4.931	574	4.950	150
Genesee	1.054	2,908	2.516	1,745
Livingston	2 228	1.041	2.477	861
Madison	2,777	2.561	3,705	1,725
Mouroe	6 574	3,931	7.626	2,895
Montgomery	3,667	1.174	4 026	807
Ningara	3.904	1.568	4,588	892
Opeida	4.842	10.906	6,555	9,193
Onondaga	9.480	4.269	12,419	1.281
Ontario	3.170	2.115	4.024	1.252
Orange	8.519	1.456	9.746	639
Oswego	4.989	1.756	5,987	758
Otsego	3.035	2.947	4,220	1,987
Queens	6,287	790	6,5.7	223
Kieninosid	0.004	MATO	3,512	31
Rockland	2,216	941	3.080	74
Baratoga	4 199	1.875	4.718	1,408
Schoharie	2,225	3.454	2,248	3,431
	1177	1.032	1.242	967
8 hayler		1.528	2,073	1.013
Seneca	1,553	2.959	7,220	1,640
St. Lawrence.	5.900	3.765	5.018	3,243
Stemben	4,522	1.620	4 353	6.5
Suffolk	3,335	2,239	3,036	1.519
Tioga	2 346	1.007	2 909	535
	2,314	3,665	6.471	2.275
Uster	5.373	1.463	2,159	2.125
Wayne	2,847	1 242	3.718	1,174
Washington	3.038		11.420	893
Westchester	9,891	1,500	2.938	9.8
Wyomlag	2.374	1,000	2,900	
		81.442	00.000	61,398
Totals10		01,994	125 500	
Majorities 86,803			135,592	

SPEAKER BLAINE DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15 .- Speaker Blaine has written a letter to The Portland Press, to appear tomorrow morning, in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he states decidedly that he should under no circumstances

I am engaged by and accepted the candidacy and election to serve the pearle of the Kannebee Desiriet as Representative in the XLIVth Congress, and from that duty I could not be turned, even were the Schalorship effered me—and of that I have seen no indication. He speaks in culogistic terms of Mr. Hamlin, and

would best consult her hirhest interests and honor by returning Mr. Hamlin to the Senate, but denies that be bas used or intends to use my influence in his favor. The Press, in his editorial comments, comes out strongly against Mr. Hamlin.

New-Orleans, Nov. 15.—The Returning Board met resterday and began canves dag the cky vote. They made little progress. G.n. Longstreet, who has been ill for some time, tendered his resignation as a member of the Beard. He will be succeeded by John M. Sandege, a Conservative. Only two polls of the First Ward were canvassed. In the first box some ir-regularities were discovered. It was finally hald asute and poil No. 2 was taken up, at the completion of which the Board adjourned until Monoay.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15 .- Amendatory returns from three counties in the Hd Congressional Dis-trict have been received by the 8 cretary of the Comcountries, which if accepted by the State Board of Can-vassers, which meets on the 231 tast., will result in a certificate of election being given to Join Goode, ic., Conservative candidate, instead of James H. Pott (Rip.), who, according to the original returns, had a majority

REPRESENTATIVE DAWES AND THE CHORPEN-NING CLAIM.

Boston, Nev. 15.-Representative Dawes, in chain made by The Boston Herald, says:

So far as the Chorpenning claim is concerned, I never failed to denounce it as a gross fraud, either in the Hamse or before the public. It is now pending in a new form in the House of R-presentatives, and when it is reached I intend to oppose it with what ability I have because I still beli-ve it to be a gross fraud.

THE CASE OF FATHER GERDEMANN.

A CARD IN WEICH HE DEFENDS HIMSELF FROM THE CHARGE OF DISHONESTY AND RENOUNCES THE CATHOLIC FAITH-HE MARKIES THE LADY WITH WHOM HE ELOPED-HIS ARREST IN BALTIMORE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15 .- John W. Gerdemann, ate priest of St. Boniface Church, Philadelphia, pubished a card in The Baltimore Sun vesterday morning defending himself against the charges recently made

against him, in which he says:

My character for honesty having been attacked, and the malicious slander having been spread broadcastover the land, I feel it my duty to right myself before the public. I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting adits peculiar tenets, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no abology. I have married my beloved wife, we Margaret Wittich of Reading, Penn., on the 6th inst., before a Reformed minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the minister's anniable lady and of a brother priest.

In regard to his homeical specifications be says:

I now come to the only charge I wish to defend myself agoinst—the charge of dishonesty. My speculations in railroad stocks date back to the 6th of last July, when a brother priest and I jointly hought 200 shares of Penasylvania, depositing as a margin cach \$500. In August we bought 1,600 shares. On this investment we made jointly \$753.35. This profit, I am sorry to say, we lost by investing in New-York and Erie and Ruading shares. As to my speculations in real estate, I hought two jointly \$783 33. This profit, I am sorry to say, we lost by investing in New York and Eric and Reading shares. As to my speculations in real estate, I bought two houses with the full knowledge and permission of the Bishop. In one house I lived with my assistants, without even chardiar the church a cent for rent. As to my bond speculations, I invested \$400 in the German Bank of Pottsville, which I sold intely at a heavy discount to Mr. Nagle in order to pay a depositor. The amount I took along with me did not quite reach the sam of \$3,000 as a rather smail reward for more than ten years' labor; besides, over \$000 of what I took were netually pecquisites. One thousand dollars of it my sister can have at any time, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken or would take any remuneration in money. On the houses there are mortgages to the amount of \$10,000, which I borrowed in order to pay cains against the church. The interest on the one mortgage of \$3,500 i have paid out of my own money. The other of \$6,400 was loaned from the Building Association, and was also my money. I did not leave the houses to my sister, but gave them distinctly and unreservedly to Bishop Wood. I now publicly repeat what I wrote to Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life toward paying off the debts of the church, not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a penalty due to folly.

Mr. Gerdemann says he will inform Bishop Wood of his whereabouts as soon as he finds a settled home. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has travele with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside in it but for the newspaper publication which reached them and

called for the card now printed. Father Gerdemann was arrested here yesterday on charge of embezzlement and taken to Philadelphia by Detective Wood of that city last night. He and his bride were about to sail for Europe on the steamship Ohio when arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15 .- Father Gerdemann reached Police Headquarters this morning at 2:30 in company with Detective Wood, who went to Baltimore for him. He was given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter at 7a. m., and in default of \$20,000 ball was detained for a further hearing at 2 p. m. to-morrow. Gerdemann vol-unteered to return to this city without a requisition. Mrs. Gerdemann proceeded directly to her home in Reading, Penn. Gerdemann was not locked up in a cell, but was accommodated with quarters in the comfortably furnished office of the Fire Marshal. He does not seem to be much troubled over his position. His sister spent the greater part of the day with him, and with this exception he had no visitors.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. PUBLIC FEELING IN BERLIN ON THE REARREST-RE-PORT OF A CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL ON THE CAUSE OF THE SECOND ARREST.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874. The second arrest of Count von Arnim has caused painful impression in this city. The Moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Gov-

The Kreuz Zeitung says that Count von Arnim, after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing documents, which were only mislaid. He delivered them to his counsel, Dr. Mun-kel, with instructions to remit them immediately to the Municipal Court of Berlin, which the latter did. The possibility of Dr. Munkel having acquainted himself of the contents of those documents appears to have been the reason for the rearrest of the

Dr. Munkel was examined to-day, but refused to make any statement, on the ground that his position as counsel was privileged.

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT SQUADRON WITHOUT AN ENGAGEMENT.

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874. Advices from Buenos Ayres received to-day say that the Government squadron, which was dispatched to meet the insurgent flotilla, retired without an engagement. There has been no movement by either the Government or insurgent armics.

THE CARLIST WAR. STEAMERS EMBARGOED BY THE REPUBLICANS AT

SANTANDER. SANTANDER, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874. All the available steamers in this port have been again embargoed by the Republican military au-

thorities to transport troops. POLITICAL OFFENSES IN FRANCE. A PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION FOR AMNESTY RE-JECTED BY THE COUNCIL-GENERAL OF THE

The Council-General of the Seine has rejected a proposition recommending the National Assem-

bly to pass a bill granting amuesty for political of-

GARIBALDES EMBARRASSMENTS.

AN ACT OF PERFIDY BY A "GOOD FRIEND"-EFFECTS IN ITALY OF THE TRIBUNE'S PUBLICA-

M. Erdan, writing from Rome to Le Temps f Paris, says: "The entire Italian press, and especially the Moderate and Ministerial papers, are deeply moved by the revelations just made respecting Garibaldi's financial embarrassments. The hero's poverty was well known. It has been steadily growing, especially since 1879, when presents in kind from England, the United States, &c., began to become insignificant. Nourly all the Itolian Prime Ministers since 1860 have wished to refleve this honorable poverty, and various means have been tried of inducing him to accept assistance, one plan being to treat him as a general on half-pay. Members of the Advanced party, personal friends of Garibaldi, were commissioned to make overtures; but everything was rejected with a kind of anger. The only thing to be done—I Parlamentary and national act—was not thought of, or was little thought of, either by the Right of the Lett. In Sentember last Garibaldi, refuced to an extremity, infimated at Genoa that he wished to sell the yacht given him by the Dake of Sutherland, which was living in that port. No barchasee presented himself except an envoy from the royal household, who asked Garibaldi,'s ageat the crice, and arreed at once, it is said, to pay the 80,000 france demanded. To whom should the sum be paid! Garibaldi ordered it to be paid, not to a bank—such precautions, clast are influent to the hero-but to this good friend, this arent who had concluded the bargain. The Boyal envoy, acting under his instructions, paid the money. The good friend took to his heely, and is, it is said, in America. But on this point there are only stories which have a lecendary air, and fuller information must be awaited. Garibaldi's Secretary—that good, siont man called Gen. or Col. Easil—writes that, perhaps, the whole sum will not be lost. In the minst of the troubles, The New Yonk Trimens was informed of the horo's emoarrassments. The Trimens, and caller the first of Belsarius," published a letter by Garibaidi to a Dr. Ross, in which he acknowledged his distress, and said that it the offers of help made to him from the United Sates were to be traiged, the best plan would be to send a draft on an Liana, banker or merchant. The Trimense added that a Mr. Anderson had settled on Garibaidi soof frances a year. The Opinione was the list paper to publish an extract from Thie Trimense. It added that if Garibaidi was so embarrassed, it could not be imputed to the King, the Government, or the nation, and that, in any case, Italy thesi, by an act of Parhament, must assist the nati seen tried of inducing him to accept assistance, one

THE TYPHOON AT HONG KONG AND

MACAO. EIGHT THOUSAND LIVES LOST-DAMAGE TO FIVE MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

HIGHT THOUSAND LIVES LOST—DAMAGE TO FIVE

MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

From The Hong Kong Prom of Oct. 3.

The particulars of the said disaster of the 22d and 23d September, are gradually coming to light; but even up to the present time the full effects of the typhoon can be surmised. It is certain that the estimate of the number who have been lost is considerably mader the actual total, which cannot be less than 8,000 at Hong Kong and Macno together, even if that comes up to the fact. Vessels arriving at the present time report meeting with dead bodies a long distance before reaching the port, and corpses continue daily to be washed ashore in various parts of the island. The damage done to property also turns out to be much larger than was annelpated. Persons well able to judge estimate that in Hong-Kong alone, the property lest in the form of vessels, damage to houses, buildings destroyed and goods damaged tannot be short of £1,000,000. The stemmers Albay and Lonor still lie in the harbor, the latter with 30 or 40 dead passengers in her, and it is doubtfur whether they can be raised; and, although efforts have been made to move the Pacific Mail steamer Alaska from her position ashore at Aberder, they were, we regret to say, unsuccessful.

After the typhoon great difficulty was experienced in removing the dead bodies which came ashore in all directions. The destruction of life in native craft vastly onthumbers anything that has eccurred before. In ordinary typhoors the places of sheller which the Chinese, (who have a mar-closu instance, relied upon the sheller which has afforded them protection on former occasions, but were unterly mistaken in their calculations, as their craft were driven from their places of refuge, and, in the words of an eye-wirness, who himself had a narrow escape in his vessel—large junks broke up actually file match-boxes. One of the efficers who was on board the Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, says that he saw a batch of fully 100 junks founder all at once. The misery which has bee

FOREIGN NOTES.

VIENNA, Nov. 14 .- A dispatch from Gratz says that arrangements which had been made for a re-ception to Don Altonso have been countermanded.

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.-The damage to the steamship Lessing by being run into by the steamship Bahia is much less than at first reported. Only one plate was started, and all the damage will be repaired within 48 hours. FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Nov. 14.-A well

authenticated rumor having been circulated that the rescue of Lepine would be attempted, a strong guard from the garrison, on a requisition from the civil au-thorities, has been placed over the jail. BOBCAYGEON, Out., Nov. 14 .- Navigation on the inland lakes for the season is about over. The mail

steamer Ontario was stopped by ice on the Buckhorn Narrows. The steamer Vanderbitt had to cut the ice all the way through Lindeay River. This morning the steamers Victoria, Ozewah, and Novelty laid up. INGERSOLL, Ont., Nov. 15 .- A fire was dis-

covered in the cells under the market this morning, where a man named David Armour had been placed the evening before in a drunken condition. After an en trance had been forced. Armour's body was found in a beeling postion, his cibows resting on the bank. His feet and part of his lags were burned to a crisp. There is little doubt that the prisoner had deliberately concouled matches about his person for the purpose of gaming his liberty by firing the building. The fire was confined to the cell.

Archbishop Manning replies briefly in Macmillan's Magazine for November to the author of the article-also published in that periodical-entitled "Prusia and the Vatican." Archbishop Manning de-nies that Catholics claim that "the authority of the temporal prince is derived from the Pope," and, refer-ring to the forms of Papel infallibility, says: "The

Pope did not begin to be infallible in 1870, nor were Catholics free to deny his infallibility, before that date. The decial of his infallibility had indeed never been condemned by a definition, because since the rise of Gallicanism in 1882 no Ecumenical Council had ever been convened."

WASHINGTON.

THE RIGHT OF THE STATES TO DISPOSE OF ARMS. The opinion of the Attorney-General that the States have no right to dispose of the arms which have been issued to them by the General Government for the use of the militia will, unless Congress takes some special action upon the subject, cause the accumulation at the State capitals and at other points of great quantities of obsolete and worthless arms. Some of the State deposiiories of arms are already better adapted to illustrate the curious channels through which inventive genius runs than for use in offensive or defensive warfare. Some of the guns were manufactured before the old flint-lock went out of were manufactured before the old flint-lock went out of use, and others are so rusty that, if they could be discharged at all, the firing would be more dangerous to those who held them than to anybody in the line of fire. Some of the States have already sold or exchanged a pertion of these arms for those of a more modern pattern, but this, of course, will be stopped by Attorney-General Williams's opinion. It has been suggested that a torough inspection of all the arms now held by the States and Territories for the use of the militia should be made by an ordnauce officer of the arms, and that Congress authorize the sale of those that are worthless, the proceeds to be placed to the credit of the States to which the arms belonged to may for new issues of later patterns. This would require no appropriation of moner, and would enable the States to exchange their worthless guns for a smaller number which would be of Some use.

STATEMENT RECARDING CAPTIERD AND ADAY.

STATEMENT REGARDING CAPTURED AND ABAN-

DONED PROPERTY.

According to an official report, prepared last February at the Treasury Department, the amount covered into the Treasury arising from cotton and other captured and abandoned property, including returns of amounts expended for the purchase of products under the act of Petruary, 1864, and the profits to the Government aris-\$24.251.270 ; to which was added the premium on coin proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah, Charles ton, and Mobile, amounting to \$2,566,768, showing that the total amount poid from those sources was \$26,818,008. Deducting awards to claimants, the amount remaining in the Treasury at that time was \$14,410,429. Since in the Treasury at that time was \$14,410,429. Since then other awards had been paid, leaving \$10,414,000 now on hand. There were about 800 claiman s, and awards have been made in 422 cases. A number have been dismissed, and 280 are pending. There are ofter claims, aggregating \$13,539,000, on account of the alleged seizare of 105,000 bales of cotion, whereas the Treasury has knowledge of only 50,000 bales having been so seized after June 30, 1865. Another class of claimants have preferred claims for millions more, aggregating about four times the amount remaining in the Treasury, on account of captures illegally made. Should awards be made in excess of the present available amount, an appropriation from the Treasury will become necessary.

MAIL CONTRACTORS' DEPOSITS TO BE RETURNED BY MAIL.

come necessary.

It is the law of the Post-Office Department that when bids for the transportation of the mails by stage lines. amounting to \$5.000 and over are handed in, 5 per cent of the rearly cost shall be deposited in the shape of a certified check. It has been the rule of the Department to inform all persons who deposit checks that they will not be returned to them by mail, but will only be delivered to a person duly authorized and specified for that purpose, so that all the checks, amounting in the aggregate to more than \$1,600,000, and numbering several thousand, must be delivered to an attorney, who, in most cases receives pay for the same, thus making a large corps of claim agents necessary, apparently, if the contractors expect to have their certified checks returned. The Postmaster-General says he has used the mails all his life for sending checks, and does not see any reason why the Department cannot do the same. He has, therefore, Department cannot so the same. He has, the store, reversed the order, and informed contractors that cheeks wid he sent by mail upon their written application, as he has no fear to trast bis own to the mail service. The order of Postmaster-General Jeweit, was issued with a view of making the return of the cheeks a matter of record, so as to prevent dismonest persons from denying that their cheeks and been really sent back to them.

THE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE SAFE BUR-GLARY TRIAL.

From the present state of the Safe Burglary trial, no me believes that the persons now on trial will be convicted-namely, Harrington, Williams, and Whitley; and it is conjectured that there will either be a unant mous verdict of acquittal, or that two or three only of the jury will be in favor of conviction. Michael Hayes, case, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of perjury case, who was arrested on Friday on a charge of perjury and committed to jail in default of \$5,000 bail, fixed by Judge Suell, was yesterday released, Judge Cartter of the Circuit Court considering \$5,000 saidficient. This enabled Hayes to give bail for his appearance at the December term of the Criminal Court to answer the charge, Messrs, Columbus Alexander and Horaco S. Johnson going on his bend.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMIS SION.

The United States and Mexican Commissioners are in dustriously at work, endeavoring to close up their business by the first of February, next, at which time the Commission expires by limitation. They are still hope-tal that they can do so, that avoiding the necessity of an excession of time. The umpire, Sir Elwarl Tuora-ton, is working to the same end.

A CHINESE COMMISSIONER CALLS ON THE PRESI-DENT.

K-Wong-Ki-Chin, one of the Commissioners appointed

by the Chinese Government to superintend the education of the Chinese youths in this country, called upon the President yesterday to pay his respects. He had re cently placed thirty Chinese youths at Harvard College and is now traveling over the country, though not in an official capacity.

CONVICTS PARDONED AND RESTORED TO CITIZENSHIP BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, Nov. 15 .- Gov. Dix has granted restoration to citizenship to Owen Colgan, convicted in 1868, in Kings County, of burglary; also to William Walker, convicted in 1842 of burglary in New-York; also to William H. Walker, convicted in 1863, in New-York, of forgery. The Governor has granted a pardon to Morand sentenced for life to Sing Sing Prison, whence he was transferred to Clinton Prison; also a pardon to Nicholas Sullivan, convicted Feb. 12, 1374, in New-York, of grand larceny, and sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for two years and six months. The prisoner's previous character was good. His health is so poor that he has probably but a few days to live.

OFFER TO LEASE THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH

Boston, Nov. 15 .- An offer of \$35,000 a year for a lease of the lines, &c., of the Frauklin Telegraph Company has been made by Beston capitalists who are interested in the line. The offer is made by them mainly in consequence of an effort made recently in a stockholder's meeting by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who own a controlling interest in the stock, to lease the property of the company to themselves for \$25,000 a year.

TRIAL OF A BANK PRESIDENT FOR EMBEZZLE-

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15 .- The trial of T. T. Broocks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, charged with violation of the National Currency act, is in progress in the United States Circuit Court before Judges Bond and Hughes. A number of witnesses, including two book-keepers and three direct-ors of the bank, have been examined. The charges are for emberglement to the amount of \$300,000 or \$400,000.

CHARLESTON FREE FROM YELLOW-FEVER. CHARLESTON, Nov. 15 .- The News and Courier announces on the authority of a leading physician, that the sporadic cases of yellow-fever, reported last month, have entirely ceased since the recent cold weather, and that the city is now absolutely free from danger to the unaccimated.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF AN INDIAN MURDERER.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Nov. 15 .- Indian Agent Savrile has forwarded to the President a petition, signed by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the principal chiefs of the Sioux Nation, asking for the pardon of Tousant Keasler, a noted half-oreed murderer, who is now in jail here sentenced to be hanged on the 19th inst.

THE ALABAMA PRISONERS ADMITTED TO BAIL. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 15 .- Messrs. Renfroe and Bullock, the Sumter County prisoners, in jail in Mobile by a decision of Commissioner Gillette on a charge of violation of the Enforcement act, were admitted to bail yesterday on a joint bond of \$12,000 by United States Gircuit Judge Woods.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EFFECTS OF THE GREAT COMBINATION.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AMONG MERCHANTS-THE OPPOSITION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIG RAILROAD TO THE COMPACT FAVORABLY RE-GARDED ON THE WHOLE, AND SUSTAINED BY TUB CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION. The full effect of the railroad combination at

Saratoga is now being realized by the business men of this community. The visit of the railroad presidents to Baltimore, and their conference with John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have quickened their sense of the danger that threatens from the combination, and efforts will probably be made to prevent the successful operation of the compact. The action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in refusing to enter into the combination has been approved by those who fear the malign influence of a scheme which would place the commerce of the country at the mercy of grasping corporations. This feeling of commendation is alloyed, however, with the unpleasant element that this action will benefit Baltimore but injure New-York and other scaports of the North. The probable effects on New-York trade were made the subject of extended inquiries on Saturday among merchants who receive or send great quantities of grain or other freight. Considerable diversity of opinion was brought out, some merchants giving gloomy views of what might be expected from the combined action of these great transportation companies, and finding much reason to fear for the future of New-York trade in the attitude which, in their opinion, the trunk lines took toward the commercial interests of this city, while others hailed the abolition of drawbacks on freight as a great gain, and thought that there was little danger of the railways abusing seriously the gigantic power of their combination. Several remarked that the railroads had been making very little from freights in the past year, and that uniform and equitable rates, remunerative to the railways, are not very unwelcome to the merchants by whatever combination they are enforced. The conviction was frequently expressed that the combination would not last very long, because of jarring interests and the example of the fate of previous efforts of the kind. The Cheap Transportation Association sustain the Baltimore and Ohio management.

MERCHANTS SOMEWHAT AT VARIANCE. VIEWS OF DAVID DOWS.

David Dows, the head of the great grain house of David Dows & Co., remarked that in his opinion New-York trade is not about to suffer from any ratiroad combinations; and he had no fear that trade enough is to be diverted to other ports of expert to cause New-York severe injury. There is enough for all; Baltimore Canada a part, but the railroads ending in New-York will not be apt to make rates which will lessen will hardly take such measures as would divert any o their business to Baltimore or elsewhere, and it is not likely that they will make higher rates than the trade can bear. It is much better for all interests in the end that rates should be maintained which will give the railroads a fair return, than that they should be so low as to destroy the profits of the knes and finally cripple them. Bates were ruinously tow for the railroads last Winter. They have now rise in but they are still reasonably low. The laws of trade will settle the rates in spite of all combinations, and if transportation is cut down and their rolling stock unemend to the system of drawbacks on freight can only have a good effect. It tended to unfair advantages and, to a certain extent, to dishonesty in business, and the money saved by the rebates went into private pockets, and didn't benefit the public. The system reached extensive proportions, but there is really no reason why, by favoritism, or underhand effort, or by other mean one merchant should get his freight at lower charges than another. As to lighterage in the grain trade, Mr. Dows said that the rule adopted by the trunk lines, not to lighter without chargs subpments of grain less than five car-loads, could not be called an injustice to the trade, though it might bear hard on the smaller merchants. It was only a question whether it were best for the interests of the railcoads as connected with the grain trade to carry out this rule or not, and the matter would adjust fiself in time. When merchants got accustomed to accommodating their transactions to this rule there would not appear a great deal of hardship. A man who buys ten busiels of outscannot expect to get them on as favorable terms as the man who buys 10,000 b shels, and the smaller merchants who receive grain supments of less than five car-loads may flud a difference ailke in kind. But trade laws will regulate the matter in time, and if the railroads fluid, after Mr. Dows said that the rule adopted by the trunk

find a difference alike in kind. But trade laws will regulate the matter in time, and if the rationals find, after

A BOLD STEP AGAINST NEW-YORK COMMERCE.

trial, that their new system does not work well, the will undoubtedly change it.

Mr. Drake of Drake & Colby, large shipping merchants of grain, at No. 66 Pearl-st., took a different view of the action of the trunk lines, saying that the railways had taken a bold step against the Interests of New-York There is now no great trunk line, said he, which is run vigorously in the interests of New-York, The New-York Central gives more attention to New-England trade, Central gives more attention to New-England trade, which pays it better relatively than New-York trade. The Pennsylvania Central is interested in a line of steamers from Philadelphia, and works to advance Philadelphia as a place of export. The Baltimore and Ohio line is managed with a most careful regard for the interests of Baltimore. Eric has a shilly-shilly policy, and seems to fear it has not capital enougherather it seems not to have plack enoughero make enterprising and bold efforts to help on New-York and itself at the same time. It makes a grave mistake in entering this combination, in which the other lines can have no harmony of interest with it, and the only explanation of so musice a step that I can conjecture is that it was forced into the combination by its Western connections. But it is not probable that the combination will last very long. There have been combinations before which have not conducted. The interests of the different members of the combination are too diverse. The abolition of drawbacks will hardly continue a long time. One line or another will be apt to violate the agreement. If one railway has a great number of ears lying file while it sees another line in the combination very busy, it will be likely to hold out special inducements to shippers, although percaps at lifest in an underhand way. The claim made on behalf of the railroads that the present rates are too low, and that instead of an average of the equarters of a cent per mile they should have a cent, oce not seem reasonable in the face of the fact that great quantities of grain have been brought to New-York from Baffalon in the past at so low as one-half cent per mile, and the railroads what rates they can profitably carry grain. As to lighterage, the statements of railway officials that it costs 2 cents to lighter grain from their wharves to a steamer is exaggerated, for I know by experience that the grain can be put into a tow-boat ant carried to Twenty-cirith-st, for It cents. The rule to charge lighterage on all shipme which pays it better relatively than New-York trade. The Pennsylvania Central is interested in a line of

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

A merchant of high position in the city, who has dovoted a great deal of attention to the relations between the railways and the grain trade, took a very moderate view of the effects of the railway combination. He declared that in an interest of the magnitude of the transportation business, there comes a time when a check must be put to undue competition. If this were not so, the railways would ruin themselves by their rivalry. No merchant wants the lines to transport freight at prices ruinous to themselves. The combination, however strong, cannot for any considerable length of time maintain raises which trade cannot support. The railways must be necessarily governed by the laws of supply and demand. In the past, they have maintained a pretty uniform schedule, in which the raies were not excessive, and the combination to maintain definite and uniform raies in the future will hardly injure New-York merchants unless an attempt should be made to make those rates excessive, which must ere long defeat itself. The way in which the trunk lines have used their sliding scale of prices at times in the past, it is true, has called out severe criticism, and they have been known to cut off alignents by raining rates on a failing market. The abolition of draw-acks and commissions by the trunk lines has a excellent thing. Before, accust at different lines made a sort of pool and shared profits, while one merchant was allowed an undue advantage over another. True, is was far the railways would ruin themselvee by their rivalry.